

The China Mail

Established February, 1846.

No. 10,073.

May 16, 1895.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1895.

May 9, 1895.

PRICE, \$2.50 PER MONTH.

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.
朝日字華郵
Hongkong Wa Tsui Po.
ISSUED DAILY.

Chun Yu Man,
Manager and Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION:
Five Dollars a year, delivered in Hong
kong. Overseas, \$11.00 per annum,
including postage.

THE best Soaps for Warm
Climate are Calvert's Toilet
Soaps (4d. Tablets) and Prickly
Heat Soap (4d. and 1/- bars),
pleasantly perfumed, for Bath
or Toilet purposes, containing
10% of Pure Carbolic. Very
serviceable as preventives of
Prickly-heat and other skin
irritation. Sold at Chemists,
etc.—F. C. CALVERT & Co.,
Manchester.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement
Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE
STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON
& GORON, Ludgate Circus, E.C. JAMES
HENRY & Co., 37, Newgate, E.C.
SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 150, Cornhill.
LEONARD & CO., 160, Cornhill.
GEORGE STREET, E.C. ROBERT WATSON,
160, Fenchurch Street.
PARIS AND EUROPE.—MAYENCE,
Faver & Co., 18, Rue de la Grange
Battiere.
NEW YORK.—J. STEWART HARRIS, THE
CHURCH EVANGELIST OFFICE, 52, West
22d Street.
SAN FRANCISCO and American, Ports
generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Fran-
cisco.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW
ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Mil-
bournes and Sydney.
GEYTON.—W. M. SMITH & Co., THE
ARCHITECTS Co., Columbia.
SINGAPORE, STRAITS, ETC.—KELLY &
WALSH, Ltd., Singapore.
CHINA.—MEXICO, A. A. DA CRUZ, Amoy,
N. Malles & Co., Limited. Foochow,
Heng & Co., Shanghai, Lane, CHAW-
FORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH,
Foochow, Lane, CRAWFORD & Co.,
and KELLY & Co.

Banks.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.
CAPITAL PAID-UP £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-
HOLDERS £800,000
RESERVE FUND £325,000

INTEREST allowed on Current Account
at the rate of 2% per annum on the Daily
balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 5%
" " " " 3 " 4%
" " " " 3 " 3%
A. O. MARSHALL,
Manager, Hongkong.
Hongkong, May 4, 1895. 846

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ... £1,500,000.
SUBSCRIBED ... £1,125,000.
PAID-UP ... £625,000.
Bankers.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at
the rate of 2% per annum on the Daily
balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 12 Months, 5%
For 6 Months, 4%
For 3 Months, 3%

JOHN THURBURN,
Manager, Hongkong.
Hongkong, June 18, 1895. 228

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$10,000,000.
RESERVE FUND ... \$3,000,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF
PROPRIETORS ... \$10,000,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
J. KRAMER, Esq.—Chairman.

Hon. A. McCONAUGHEY—Deputy Chairman.
Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving, Esq., M. C. Michaelson,
M. D. Fletcher, Esq., R. M. Gray, Esq., D. R. Sisson, Esq.,
C. J. Holliday, Esq., N. A. Siebs, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:—
Hongkong—T. JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER:—
Shanghai—H. M. BROWN, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY
BANKING CO., LTD.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2
per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 " "
" 12 " 5 " "

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, April 30, 1895. 343

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,
LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ... £1,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £500,000.
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:
D. GRIMES, Esq. H. STANCHFIELD, Esq.
CHAN KEE SHAN, CHAN TUNG SHAN,
Esq. KWAN HOI CHENG, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Geo. W. F. PLAYFAIR.
Interest for 12 months 5%.

Hongkong, October 23, 1894. 1711

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is con-
ducted by the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORA-
TION. Rules may be obtained on ap-
plication.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at
5% PER CENT. per annum. Depositors
may transfer at their option balances of
\$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on
FIXED DEPOSIT at 5 PER CENT. per
annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai
Banking Corporation.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, May 15, 1895. 1515

NOTICE

THE Undersigned have been appointed
Sole Agents for WOOD & Co.'s well-
known COW BRAND of Flax.

AUSTRALIAN TABLE BUTTER,
in 1 lb. Tins. Fresh Stock always on
hand. Special Terms to the Trade.

Geo. P. LAMMIERT,
Duddell Street.

Hongkong, April 20, 1895. 768

Intimations.

ZEALAND LODGE,
No. 525.

A regular MEETING of the above
LODGE will be held in the LEX-
MANS' HALL, Zealand Street, at 8.30 for 9
p.m. precisely. VISITING BRETHREN are
cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, June 1, 1895. 1002

CHINA MERCHANTS' STEAM NAVI-
GATION COMPANY'S
DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1886.

33rd INTEREST.

INTEREST DUE on BONDS of this
LOAN will be Payable at the Offices
of the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION on and after the 1st June,
1895.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION,

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 31, 1895. 1026

INSURANCE HOLIDAY.

THE Undermentioned INSURANCE
OFFICES will be CLOSED for the
Transaction of Public Business on MON-
DAY, the 3rd Instant (Wint Monday).

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents,
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.;
General Managers,

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

DOUGLAS JONES,
Acting Secretary,

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.

W. H. PERCIVAL,
Agent,

North-China Insurance Co., Ltd.

W. H. RAY,
Secretary

China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.

SHEWAN & Co.,
Agents,

Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd.

JAMES B. COUGHLIE,
Secretary,

China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

W. M. MACBEAN,
Manager,

The Straits Insurance Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, June 1, 1895. 1005

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of
1875, the Undersigned BANKS
will be CLOSED for the Transaction of
Public Business on MONDAY Next
(Wint Monday), the 3rd June.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Aus-
tralia and China,

A. C. MARSHALL,
Manager, Hongkong.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank-
ing Corporation,

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

For the National Bank of China Limited,

GEORGE W. F. PLAYFAIR,
Chief Manager.

For the Mercantile Bank of India,
Limited,

JOHN THURBURN,
Manager, Hongkong.

For the Banque de l'Indo-Chine, Hong-
kong Agency,

EMILIE MAYER,
Manager.

For the Bank of China, Japan, and the
Straits, Ltd., Hongkong.

CHANTREY INCHBALD,
Manager.

Hongkong, June 1, 1895. 1004

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF
HONGKONG, No. 1,165.

A regular MEETING of the above
LODGE will be held in the LEX-
MANS' HALL, Zealand Street, on
TUESDAY, the 4th Proximo, at 5 for
5.30 p.m. precisely. VISITING BRETHREN are
cordially INVITED to attend.

Hongkong, May 31, 1895. 1029

HANNAY'S
COMPOSITION

Coating Ship's Bottoms.

USED BY—

Ocean S.S. Co.

White Star Line.

East Indian Ocean S.S. Co.

Glen Line.

Cunard Line.

Allian Line, etc.

HARRY WICKING,
Agent for Hongkong & South China.

Hongkong, May 1, 1895. 915

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is con-
ducted by the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORA-
TION. Rules may be obtained on ap-
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SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on
FIXED DEPOSIT at 5 PER CENT. per
annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai
Banking Corporation.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 15, 1895. 1515

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AUSTRALIAN TABLE BUTTER,
in 1 lb. Tins. Fresh Stock always on
hand. Special Terms to the Trade.

Geo. P. LAMMIERT,
Duddell Street.

Hongkong, April 20, 1895. 768

Business Notices.

JENNY CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE NOW RECEIVED THEIR NEW STOCK OF
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING SUNDRIES.

Summer UNDERSHIRTS, PANTS and HALF-HOSE.

Cellular Shirts and Shirting.

TENNIS SHIRTS, SILK, and GAUZE FLANNEL.

COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS, SCARVES, TIES, &c.

Anderson & Co.'s Waterproof Cloaks and Coats.

MEN'S BATHING SUITS, LADIES' BATHING COSTUMES.

TOWELS, BATH GOWNS, BATH BLANKETS, BATH GLOVES.

Straw Hats, Sun Hats, Sun Umbrellas.

Felt Hats, Boots and Shoes.

AMERICAN TRUNKS. OVERLAND TRUNKS.

Hand-Bags, Portmanteaux, Gladstone Bags.

UNIFORM BOXES. TRAVELLING BAGS.

Lane, Crawford & Co. 939

Hongkong, May 17, 1895.

SHANGHAI BREWERY
Pale Bitter Ale,
IN SMALL CASKS.

BREWED from MALT & HOPS only.

Casks—9 Gallons

THE CHINA MAIL

SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1895.

Entertainments.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

FOR THE BENEFIT OF
MISSSES SALLIE BOOTH AND
BLANCHE RIPLEY,
AND ASSISTED BY
MISS GRACE HAWTHORNE

MISS MARIE BRIAN,
AND
MISS MARIE BRIAN,
&c., &c., &c.

ARABIAN NIGHTS'

Mrs. Gillibrand... Miss Sallie Booth.

As played by her for 1,100 nights.

To be followed by

A GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT,

including

MISS MARIE BRIAN'S CELEBRATED

TA-RA-BOOM-DE-AY.

Time and Price as usual.

Box Plan at Messrs. Kelly & Walsh,

Hongkong, June 1, 1895.

1031

Auct.ors.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF JEWELLERY.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from C. F. A. SAXEGER, Esq., Official Administrator, to Sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 4th day of June, 1895, at 2.30 p.m., at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,

SUNDAY JEWELLERY,

The Property of the late

Mr. ROBERT FRAZER-SMITH.

Catalogues will be issued.

On View on the Morning of the Day of Sale.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, May 30, 1895.

1018

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, (For account of whom it may concern),

TUESDAY,

the 4th June, 1895, at 3 o'clock p.m.,—

THE OLD MATERIAL,

Ex S. Irene,

At the Kowloon Establishment of the HONGKONG AND WHARF DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED, comprising:—

OLD SHIP PLATES, OLD GIRDERS, OLD SPARS AND YARDS, OLD ANGLE IRON, OLD HOLES, OLD IRON WIRE, OLD ROPES, LEATHER HOSE, ONE OLD PUMP, ETC., ETC.

On View on Monday, the 3rd Instant.

All Goods with all faults and errors of description to be at the Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

A Launch will leave Pedder's Wharf on Tuesday, at 2.30 p.m., to convey intending Purchasers to the place of the Sale.

PAUL BREWITT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, May 30, 1895.

1015

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 5th June, at 3 o'clock, at the Premises,—

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, being Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12 FORTRESS STREET, Victoria, Hongkong (on INLAND LOT Nos. 212 and 213).

For Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

WILKINSON & GRIST,

Solicitors,

50 Queen's Road,

or to the Undersigned,

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer, &c.

Hongkong, May 30, 1895.

1014

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF

A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,

Situate at Victoria, Hongkong,

TO BE SOLD, on

THURSDAY,

the 6th June, 1895, at 3 o'clock p.m., at the Premises,—

THE PROPERTY will first be offered in One Lot, and if Not Sold will be offered in Lots as follows:—

Lot 1.—THE TENEMENT No. 61, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, situate on SUB-SECTION No. 1 of SECTION B of INLAND LOT No. 60.

Lot 2.—THE TENEMENT No. 31, ABERDEEN STREET, situate on SUB-SECTION No. 1 of SECTION C of INLAND LOT No. 60.

Lot 3.—THE TENEMENT No. 16, PEEL STREET, situate on a PORTION of the REMAINING PORTION of INLAND LOT No. 176.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

VICTOR H. DEACON,

Solicitor;

or to

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Auctioneer,

Hongkong.

Hongkong, May 29, 1895.

1006

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF

A NAUTICAL SCIENTIFIC AND METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

WIDMANN'S CELESTRADE BINOULARS AND TELESCOPES.

ADRIAMY & SMYRNIOTIS ADMIRALY & ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

CHRISTIE & CO.'S ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

GOLD & SILVER JEWELLERY

in great variety.

D. I. M. O. N. S.

AND

DIAMOND JEWELLERY

A Splendid Collection of the Latest London

Patents, of very moderate price.

Notices to Consignees.

GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS,
FROM MIDDLESBORO, ANTWERP,
LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship *Glenesk* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 3rd June will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Consignees are requested to present all Claims for damages and/or shortages not later than the 10th June, otherwise they will not be recognized.

Bill of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, May 28, 1895.

1001

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. *Lauyang*, Captain H. FORGES, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature by the Undersigned, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods, from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded, unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON TO DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD., and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Charge will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th June will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 5th June, at 3 p.m. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, May 29, 1895.

1009

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS WILL CLOSE:

FOR CANTON.

Per *Pouyan*, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the 2nd inst.

FOR KOWLOON.

Per *Phra Chom Kiao*, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the 2nd June.

FOR SINGAPORE & LONDON.

Per *Formosa*, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the 2nd June.

FOR NEW YORK.

Per *Macduff*, at 9.00 a.m., on Monday, the 3rd June.

DEPARTURES.

June 1:—

Palinurus, for Amoy.

Lawang, for Yokohama.

Yensang, for Manila.

Pallas, for Kuching.

CLEARED.

Phra Chom Kiao, for Bangkok.

Tai Lee, for Amoy.

Namoa, for Swatow.

Hanot, for Haiphong.

Macduff, for Singapore and New York.

Bennadir, for Yokohama.

Chelyda, for Singapore and Calcutta.

Rio, for Saigon.

Bitagao, for Singapore and Bombay.

Bennadir, for Saigon.

Amundale, for Moji.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Tsui*, from Tientsin, Mr. Ben. T.

Yen, 1 European, and 36 Chinese.

Per *Hanot*, from Haiphong, 1 European, and 6 Chinese.

Per *Cheng Cheo*, from Hongkong, 62 Chinese.

Per *Macduff*, from Singapore, 1 European, and 3 Chinese.

Per *Formosa*, from Calcutta, 1 European, and 300 Chinese.

Per *City of Rio de Janeiro*, from San Francisco and Japan Ports, Messrs. D. K. Simeon and T. Salter.

DEPARTED.

Per *Phra Chom Kiao*, for Bangkok, 15 Chinese.

Per *Tai Lee*, for Amoy, 36 Chinese.

Per *Namoa*, for Swatow, 1 European, and 6 Chinese.

Per *Cheng Cheo*, from Hongkong, 62 Chinese.

Per *Macduff*, for Singapore and New York.

Per *Bitagao*, for Singapore, 34 Chinese.

Per *Bennadir*, for Saigon, 12 Chinese.

Per *Amund*

FRAZER'S MURMUR. That perhaps the most remarkable, if not the most important, incident of the week is the decision made by the Government to the nationalists of the Colony. That was astonished to find a few harmless remarks which appeared in this column had given H. E. the Governor the opportunity for firing-off such a scathing counterblast.

That you can imagine my surprise, but—what is the use of saying anything? That in those days, when the tension of government in Crown Colonies is being felt so keenly, it is a mistake for a Governor of a Crown Colony to make so glaring a blunder as he did in this case. That this may be an Irish way of putting it, perhaps, but it is nevertheless comprehensible.

That, whatever cause the Governor could have had for accusing other people of having stirred against him or his staff, I knew he had no reason to do so in your case.

That it may be quite a new departure in journalism for a respectable paper to make a call for a withdrawal and apology, made by the Governor of a Colony, with a similar call of 'one better.'

That at the same time, you were amply justified in doing, and I think you carry the opinion of the Colony with you in that curious turn of the tide.

That, of course, the Governor, who is the Queen's Representative, can do no wrong, and perhaps it would lessen his influence here if he acknowledged that he had done wrong in this instance.

That, at the same time, he has missed an opportunity (as I take it) of withdrawing from an awkward position, which could easily have been done without seriously lessening the gubernatorial authority.

That, as the case stands now, the general is left to the decision of the public; and there can be very little doubt as to the final opinion which will be found.

That it is a pity in one way, because the sense of justice, as represented by a Governor of a Crown Colony, unchecked by any power outside of Parliament, has hitherto been one of our greatest securities.

That inksstands (curiously enough) take second place in the incidents of the week. That I have persistently pointed out the curious result of the legislation which threw the burden of Plague Suppression upon Asteur Administrators, instead of upon the Government.

That it has yet been clearly explained why the Government did not take all the responsibility of fighting the new enemy.

That some cantankerous people might have said this was left undone in order to test the power or the weakness of the Amateurs who were detailed to do the work.

That this charge is met by the fact that the official element was well represented, and I have always insisted that the men from the Government did their part of the work nobly.

That in the subsequent proceedings the Government have not embraced the opportunity of showing their full appreciation of the Unofficial element.

That nearly all the recognition has been done by the community—not by the Government.

That the inksstand episode has been sufficiently ventilated.

That, although I think Mr Francis could have abbreviated his letter, he could not very well have lessened his grievance against the Government.

That all the same, he should have posed as the voluntary Unofficial, than as the local Q.C., who had given up his time to the common weal.

That if, as I hear, some other inksstands are being bestowed, then the disregard of the feelings of the Chairman of the Permanent Committee and of the public is all the more marked.

That I fear the last meeting of Legislative Council was postponed for reasons connected with the Taipinghsan Resumption. That this may or may not be correct, and I trust you will not be called upon to withdraw or apologize for the statement.

That the fact remains that opinions are not unanimous about Mr Cooper's proposals for the treatment of Taipinghsan.

That, of course only the members of the Public Works Committee of the Legislative Council have seen the plan of reconstruction, and the report published in the Gazette over Mr Cooper's name reads like a series of illustrations without the necessary diagrams.

That so far as I can judge, a great necessity exists for a Committee at—not upon Mr Cooper, but—upon the aforesaid Report.

That the questions raised by medical experts may have suffered a change during the last eight or nine months, though it is curious Dr Yerush and Kitasao are the only professional names mentioned in the report.

That burning may or may not be necessary now, but, as the Medical and other expert authorities should be consulted.

That Mr Cooper may be compelled to regulate the expenditure of any amount of money, provided, but, if the Executive is wise, it will give him assistance in so doing.

That the question of interest on any large sums paid by the taxpayers has always lain lightly upon the consciences of heads of the P. W. D., if we may judge by the absence of special mention of the item.

That as the only object of the reconstruction of a new, habitable district of a sanitary kind is in cheap and speedy a manner as can be effected, I fancy the best way to effect this is to help the Government with the best local advice.

That this can be obtained by the appointment of a judiciously-selected Committee. That I see the Director of Public Works refer to the amount of private property recurred, but he says nothing of public land within the condemned area.

That the names of the men are James Green, formerly of the ship *J. B. Thomas*, and W. Anderson, formerly of the *Dryfesdale*. Green died on Saturday and Anderson on Sunday, both having paid visits to the Japanese grottoes in one of the narrow lanes running from Sakai-machi to Moto-machi, where a villa decoration is sold for five cents a glass and described as whisky, but which should properly be labelled poison. It is to be hoped that an investigation will be made into the death of these men, and the attention of the authorities directed to the existence of these grottoes and the vile stuff there sold.

That there can be little doubt about the result, although we have not heard how many Japanese have landed; but what about the Chinese forces after they have run away from Formosa?

That the interest may change? That no one can tell where the end will be.

BROWNIE.

A MARINE paper (says the *Koko Chronicle*) reports that the first batch of Japanese colonists for Formosa will include a few well-strikers and—hard-drivers. This is one of the slight points in Japanese news of which foreignsmen smile. If they would send drain-counters it would perhaps save the expenditure from the fate of the troops in the *Guards*. Taiwan is about as bad as *Guards* for soldiers and blighted frontier.

THE DEPARTURE OF LI HAN-CHANG.

We learn from the *China Mail* (*Wah Tsu Yat Po*) that the ex-Viceroy of Canton Li Han-chang is to start to-day from the Naval College at Whampoa, where he is at present residing, for his home in Anhui. Several of the officials, who had enjoyed his good-will during his tenure of office, have gone to his residence to bid him farewell, but there is a conspicuous absence of a popular demonstration to give him a hearty 'send-off,' as was done at the departure of his predecessor, H. E. Ching Chih-tung. He is not missed by anybody, except his chosen few, at Canton.

CLAN FIGHTS NEAR CANTON: HONOURABLE BATTALYON.

Grotesque details concerning the recent clan fight between the Tungsung Yung and Li in San Siu district continue to be received by the *China Mail* (*Wah Tsu Yat Po*).

At the time of the marching of the Li clan into the enemy's village on looting intent,

some of the villagers got so scared as to seek to relieve their fears by jumping into the wells to be drowned there, while in one family six members ended their existence by hanging themselves from the rafters. A few were taken prisoners by the Li clan and disposed of with shocking brutality. Some of these unfortunate were wrapped over with cotton soaked with oil and made big candles of, while others were skinned alive and disembowelled. The distresses of the defeated clan baffle description. With nearly all the houses burned to the ground, the majority of them were rendered homeless and hopeless, and had to throw themselves on the neighbouring villagers, who provided them shelter in a big ancestral temple and gave them food. The fearful fight has ceased now, but both parties have not yet given up their culprits, that is the participants in the fight, although demanded by the military officer sent from Canton to restore order.

INKSTANDS.

(H. E. the Governor *Liquor*)
"Come hither to me
Great Q.C. I
Paddy May has got a C.M.G.
But I really think
This stand for ink
Sufficient reward for a Secretaries
What check (with blanke)
I decide with thanks
Your present or fifty luce."
Tremendous H. E.
"Come this P. W. D."
That's the reason they say, Crook took'er.

[Note by the Editor.—Our correspondent has had to make 'inksstands' feminine, but as it was 'very inksstand' we suppose his gallantry is excusable.]

THE M. M. steamer *Ernest Simon*, which left Colombo on her homeward voyage on the 18th of March at 8 a.m. (says the *Ceylon Observer*) reached Marseilles on the 1st of April at 10 p.m., having made the run in 14 days, or three days less than the usual time. From Bonifacio Strait to Marseilles she took only 14 hours. But her commander was not very satisfied, for on arrival in Italy he had to wait for 24 hours, and when he arrived at Alexandria at eight p.m. and lost another 10 hours as a result.

That the next voyage back, he says, will do the journey to Marseilles in thirteen days. In the course of the last voyage the steamer's average was nearly 16 knots per hour.

Sir Raylton Dixon and Co., Middlesbrough, have launched a steel screw steamer named *Afridi*, of about 5,500 tons deadweight carrying capacity, built to the order of the *Mogul Steamship Company*, of which Messrs Goliatty, Bankey, Sewell, and Co., of London, are managers. She is intended for the China tea trade. Her dimensions are 372 ft. by 48, 6 in. by 28 ft. 4 in. Triple-expansion engines will be fitted by the *Wallend Slipway and Engineering Company*, Limited, with cylinders 27 in., 44 in., and 72 in., by 48 in. stroke, working at 170 revs. per min. and fitted with Howdies' system of forced draught.

Sir Francis Fleming met with an enthusiastic reception on his arrival at Antigua to assume the duties of Governor of the Leeward Islands. He is an able administrator, and is likely to set the affairs of his scattered government in order at an early date, if his services at Sierra Leone are to count for anything at all. It is generally admitted that he was one of the best Governors Sierra Leone has had, and the unexpected severance of his connection with that Colony was much regretted. Lady Fleming has left England to join her husband, and to perform her part of the duties connected with the affairs of Government House, *Colombia* and *India*.

THE DEATHS OF TWO SEAMEN HAVE TAKEN PLACE IN HOKKAIDO.

The *Koko Chronicle* (the 21st ult.) under such circumstances as to demand an inquiry.

The names of the men are James Green, formerly of the ship *J. B. Thomas*, and W. Anderson, formerly of the *Dryfesdale*.

Green died on Saturday and Anderson on Sunday, both having paid visits to the Japanese grottoes in one of the narrow lanes running from Sakai-machi to Moto-machi, where a villa decoration is sold for five cents a glass and described as whisky, but which should properly be labelled poison.

It is to be hoped that an investigation will be made into the death of these men, and the attention of the authorities directed to the existence of these grottoes and the vile stuff there sold.

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THE 'TAIYUAN-FORFAIT' INCIDENT.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.
The following correspondence has been forwarded to us for publication:—

Hongkong, Colonial Secretary's Office, 11th April, 1895.

Gentlemen.—With reference to my letter of the 31st October last, I am directed to transmit to you for information the enclosed copy of a memorandum from the French Minister for Foreign Affairs relative to the incident which occurred in October last between the French cruiser *Forfait* and the British steamship *Taiyuan* upon the high seas. I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

J. G. T. BUCKLE,
p. Colonial Secretary,
Mease Butterfield & Swire, &c., &c., &c.
(Translation.)

According to a communication received from the French Consul at Hongkong, the local authorities were investigating, during the month of October last, an incident which happened at sea between the cruiser *Forfait* and the British steamer *Taiyuan*.

The article published in the Hongkong newspaper on the subject report that, without any apparent reason and without any warning, the *Forfait*, fired twice at the *Taiyuan*.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs having applied to the Minister of Marine for a report on the affair he had communicated to him a report by the Commandant of the *Forfait*. It appears from the explanation given by this officer that the *Taiyuan* had Chinese characters on her sides; that the name on her stern was not soon; that she hoisted no flag; and that, while in the neighbourhood of the cruiser, she constantly altered her direction and speed and that her people watched with an inexplicable persistence the officers of the *Forfait*. In view of this behaviour and of the insistence of the *Taiyuan* in not showing her colours in spite of the call taken by the *Forfait* to display hers, the Commandant of the French cruiser fired two blank charges at her from a distance of 100 yards with an interval of five minutes.

Why is it that those who live in the lower regions during the drought get only a small and fitful supply of water, while those who live in the Peak district enjoy an uninterrupted supply for the 24 hours of each day?

Some mean fellow engaged to me that the answer may be found in the fact that the P. W. D. officials live topside. The brute AQUA.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

To the Editor of the 'China Mail.'

Hongkong, June 1.
Sir.—I suppose it would be too presumptuous to suggest that the Government should use up their stock of 'handsome silver inkpots' by presenting one to the person who can answer the following question:

Why is it that those who live in the lower regions during the drought get only a small and fitful supply of water, while those who live in the Peak district enjoy an uninterrupted supply for the 24 hours of each day?

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THE

A MODERN BANKRUPTCY.

Scene.—A meeting of creditors. Present—Mr Haughty Bankrupt (deficiency £200,000) and friends and certain small creditors.

Mr Bland.—I have pleasure in announcing, gentlemen, that the offer of composition of one farthing in the pound will be accepted. I am sure you will agree with me that Mr Haughty Bankrupt has shown himself willing to do the wishes of his creditors in every possible way. In fact he has acted in a very handsome manner indeed.

I mention that Mrs Haughty Bankrupt, who is one of the largest creditors, has expressed her readiness to accept the composition.

She loves very highly indeed by the misfortunes of our friend, and had it not been for a settlement of £100,000 made on her by her husband a few years ago she would be almost penniless.

Mr Smiler seconded the motion. Nothing could have been more noble than the conduct of Mr Haughty Bankrupt all through these proceedings.

Mr Humble Tart did hope that some better terms would have been offered. His (Mr Tart's) bill amounted to £200, and though he did not wish to appear hasty—he must say that one and threepence seemed a very small sum to accept in payment.

Mr Bland.—Really I must ask who is this person?

Mr Smiler.—Don't insolence I call it. Mr Bousier (assistant to Mr Haughty Bankrupt).—I think if you leave this person to me, gentlemen, I can dispose of his objections. I certainly did not expect that this affidavit offer which my client has made would meet with this sort of reception. What did you say your name was, sir?

Mr Humble Tart.—Mr Humble Tart.

Mr Bounce.—Oh, indeed, I think you will be a little less tart and more humble before I have done with you. (Roar of laughter, in which Mr Haughty Bankrupt cannot refrain from joining.) What are you? may I ask. Mr Tumble Hart—Mr Humble Tart, I should say. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr Humble Tart.—I am a baker and confectioner, sir. I am sure that I don't wish—

Mr Bounce.—Never mind what you don't wish, sir. You will 'dost' wish more presently I dare say. Do you intend to say, sir, that you have forced your bread and your confectionery on this unfortunate gentleman to the extent of £200? No wonder he is unable to find his habitation! Did you never think of his poor wife and family, Mr Humble Tart?

Mr Humble Tart.—I am sure, sir, I never meant these any harm. I should be

exonerated. Mr Bounce.—I think you will be still sooner directly, Mr Humble Tart. Did you apply these goods personally?

Mr Bounce.—What about your wife? Is your wife here, Mr Humble Tart?

Mr Humble Tart.—No, sir. She is ill in bed. There has been a little increase in our family.

Mr Bounce.—Oh, indeed! What family have you, pray, Mr Humble Tart?

Mr Humble Tart.—This is the ninth, sir. It is rather expensive, sir, to me, but still I don't wish to be had—

Mr Bounce.—Nine children, sir! I wonder you have the effrontry to show your face here. No wonder your poor client is ruined when he and others you prey on have to support you and your nine children. I have no patience with you, sir. Will you swear that the bread you sold Mr Haughty Bankrupt will all be paid right? Be careful, sir, for this affair will be sifted to the bottom. I am determined on that. My client is not to be persecuted for nothing. Come, sir!

Mr Humble Tart (wiping the perspiration from his brow).—Well, sir, there may have been a few—

Mr Bounce.—What, sir, you confess that you sold my client light-weight bread, and yet you dare to oppose a reasonable composition?

Mr Humble Tart.—I was about to say, sir, that there may have been a few hezards taken that was a little under weight. Mrs Haughty Bankrupt always did insist on having them 'ard. But I don't wish to press my objection.

Mr Bounce.—I should think not, sir. You may consider yourself lucky that my client does not institute a prosecution. Are there any more objectives?

Chorus of Small Creditors.—No, sir.

Mr Bounce.—I think you are agreed to.

Mr Haughty Bankrupt (to Bounce).—Dinner at eight to-night, old man. I have some extra good dry Monopola. You will come, I suppose? Bring Smiler along. You can have the carriage home.

Mr Humble Tart (to his wife).—Keep up your heart, Liza. Better days are in store for us. I intend to fail and make a fresh start. I'll engage Bounce. He'll put me through.—The Australasian.

WHAT DREAMS MAY COME.

In a recent lecture at the Royal Institution, Dr. B. W. Richardson says that the sleep of health is dreamless. "Dreams," says Richardson, "are children of an idle brain." If both the doctor and the poet are right it follows that idle brains are unhealthily brains. No doubt there might be truth in the inference, but that is not quite the truth in the case of the dreams of "unrestful conditions." In this the doctor is right. The dreams come in two classes: those started by noises or other causes outside the sleeper, and those produced by pain, fever, or indigestion.

Here we inject a fact. We receive multitudes of letters containing this affirmation, almost in identical words: "I was not 'tired in the morning than I went to bed." To this the doctor has an answer. He says, "When we feel tired in the morning very likely it is because of dreams that we have forgotten."

In other words there is a bodily condition which prevent a person from working by day at his usual work, but obliges him to labour all night under a mental stimulus of which he knows nothing as to its resulting exhaustion. These unhappy wretches, to be honest, are not "tired" in the morning, but they are well. What an infernal and frightful fact! And this too without taking into account their physical suffering at all times. "Night," said Golferidge, "is hell."

From one of the letters referred to we quote what a woman says of her daughter: "She was worse tired in the morning than when she awoke to go to bed. The reason of dreams is that she had tossed her about as a ship tossed in a tempest. Night was her day of labour."

The mother's simple tale is this: "In June, 1890, my daughter Ann Elizabeth became low, weak, and fretful, and complained of pain in the chest after eating. Next her stomach was so irritable that she vomited all the food she took. It was evident to her heave and strain. For three days she lay in bed, unable to move, except to take a little cold water and lime water. Later, her feet and legs began to swell and puff from dropsy. She was now pale as death and looked as though she had not a drop of blood in her body, and was always cold. Month after month dragged by and she got weaker every day. She could not walk without support, and had lost the proper use of her legs, and her body swelled to twice its natural size, and moved, and a doctor attended her for two months, and only said it was no use giving her any more medicine as it would do no good. In May, 1891, I took her to the Derbyshire Infirmary. She got no better there, and I thought I was surely going to lose her. She was then thirteen years of age."

"One day a lady (Mrs. Lightoller) called at my shop, and seeing how bad my daughter was, spoke of a medicine called Mother Seigel's Cure,

five Syrup, and persuaded me to try it. I gave a little to the Thornhill Lees' Cooperative Stores, and she began taking it. In two days she found a little relief; the sickness was not so frequent. She kept on with the Syrup and steadily improved. Soon she was strong as ever, and has since been in the best of health and can take any kind of food. After she had taken the Syrup only two weeks the neighborhood said to me, 'What a remarkable medicine!' and told them what I had brought it about—that Seigel's Syrup had done what the doctors could not do, it saved her life. Yours truly, (Signed), (Mrs) Sarah Ann Shireen, 19, Brewery Lane, Thornhill Lees, near Dewsbury, October 11th, 1892."

The inciting cause of all this young girl's pain suffering was the consumption of a very bad cold, one of the most dangerous of all forms. It attacked both youth and age, it caused many fatal results being due to the fact that physicians usually treat the symptoms instead of the disease itself.

"A child's dreams," says Dr. Richardson, "are signs of disturbed health and should be regarded with anxiety." The same is true of the dreams of older people. They mean poison in the stomach and point to the immediate use of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup.

New Comic Song and Dance Albums, at W. Robinson and Company.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

JOINTS OF CARGO FROM LONDON EX STEAMSHIP GUADIANA, AND FROM BORDEAUX EX STEAMSHIP VERBICHEA, IN CONNECTION WITH THE ABOVE STEAMERS, ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT THEIR GOODS—WITH THE EXCEPTION OF OPIUM, TREASURES, AND VALUABLES—ARE BEING LANDED AND STORED AT THEIR RISE IN THE GODOWNS OF THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWNS COMPANY, LTD., WHERE DELIVERY MAY BE OBTAINED IMMEDIATELY AFTER LANDING.

OPTIONAL CARGO WILL BE FORWARDED ON, UNLESS INSTRUCTION IS RECEIVED FROM THE CONSIGNEE, 10 A.M. TO-DAY (MONDAY), REQUESTING IT TO BE LANDED HERE.

BILLS OF LADING WILL BE COUNTERSIGNED BY JARDINE, MATHEWS & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, May 28, 1895. 399

STEAMSHIP ERNEST SIMONS.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

JOINTS OF CARGO FROM LONDON EX STEAMSHIP GUADIANA, AND FROM BORDEAUX EX STEAMSHIP VERBICHEA, IN CONNECTION WITH THE ABOVE STEAMERS, ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT THEIR GOODS—WITH THE EXCEPTION OF OPIUM, TREASURES, AND VALUABLES—ARE BEING LANDED AND STORED AT THEIR RISE IN THE GODOWNS OF THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWNS COMPANY, LTD., WHERE DELIVERY MAY BE OBTAINED IMMEDIATELY AFTER LANDING.

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BILLS OF LADING WILL BE COUNTERSIGNED BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

DEAFNESS.—An essay describing a really genuine Cure for Deafness. Singing in Ears, &c., no matter how severe or long-standing, will be sent post free.—Artificial Ear-drops and similar appliances entirely superseded. Address: THOMAS KIRK, 19, Victoria Chambers, 19, Southampton Buildings, Holborn, London.

A PIECE OF LIMBERGER CHEESE IS LIKE A TICK IN ONE RESPECT—YOU CAN ALWAYS FIND IT IN THE DARK.

FOR THE BLOOD IN THE LIVER.—Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 6d. Beware of worthless imitations.

VAN CLOVE.—That Dick Dashleigh is a most disgraceful scamp. He tries to kiss every girl he meets. Miss Highfly—The villain! Introduce me.

C. TOURNAYER, ACTING AGENT.

Hongkong, May 27, 1895. 995

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM GLASGOW, MANCHESTER, LIVERPOOL, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

Hongkong, May 23, 1895. 973

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.—The most searching Blood Cleanser that science and medical skill have brought to light. Suitable for Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of any kind are solicited to give it a trial to test its value. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 6d. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

OH, YES, THERE IS A GREAT DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A GOOD CIGAR AND A BAD ONE. A GOOD CIGAR IS ONE THAT IS IN IT A PLEASURE TO RECEIVE; A BAD ONE, A PLEASURE TO GIVE AWAY.

IF THE BLOOD IS DISEASED THE BODY IS DISEASED.—REMEMBER THAT THE BLOOD CIRCULATES THROUGH THE ORGANS OF THE BODY—Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Kidneys, Brain. If it is laden with poison, it spreads disease in its course. In cases of Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds the effects of Clarke's Blood Mixture are sold every day. Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold everywhere at 2s. 6d. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

WHEN YOU SEE A MAN TAKE OFF HIS HAT, IT IS A SIGN THAT HE RESPECTS YOU; BUT WHEN HE IS SEEN DIVESTING HIMSELF OF HIS COAT, YOU CAN MAKE UP YOUR MIND TO HIM.

MR BOUNCE.—NINE CHILDREN, SIR! I WOULD LIKE TO TELL YOU THAT YOU HAVE THE EFFRONTRY TO SHOW YOUR FACE HERE. NO WONDER YOUR POOR CLIENT IS RUINED WHEN HE AND OTHERS YOU PREY ON HAVE TO SUPPORT YOU AND YOUR NINE CHILDREN. I HAVE NO PATIENCE WITH YOU, SIR. WILL YOU SWEAR THAT THE BREAD YOU SOLD MR HAUGHTY BANKRUPT WILL ALL BE PAID RIGHT? BE CAREFUL, SIR, FOR THIS AFFAIR WILL BE SIFTED TO THE BOTTOM. I AM DETERMINED ON THAT. MY CLIENT IS NOT TO BE PERSECUTED FOR NOTHING. COME, SIR!

MR HUMBLE TART (WIPING THE PERSPIRATION FROM HIS BROW).—WELL, SIR, THERE MAY HAVE BEEN A FEW—

MR BOUNCE.—WHAT, SIR, YOU CONFESS THAT YOU SOLD MY CLIENT LIGHT-WEIGHT BREAD, AND YET YOU DARE TO OPPOSE A REASONABLE COMPOSITION?

MR HUMBLE TART.—I WAS ABOUT TO SAY, SIR, THAT THERE MAY HAVE BEEN A FEW HEZARDS TAKEN THAT WAS A LITTLE UNDER WEIGHT. MRS HAUGHTY BANKRUPT ALWAYS DID INSIST ON HAVING THEM 'ARD. BUT I DON'T WISH TO PRESS MY OBJECTION.

MR BOUNCE.—I SHOULD THINK NOT, SIR. YOU MAY CONSIDER YOURSELF LUCKY THAT MY CLIENT DOES NOT INSTITUTE A PROSECUTION. ARE THERE ANY MORE OBJECTIVES?

CHORUS OF SMALL CREDITORS.—NO, SIR.

MR BOUNCE.—I THINK YOU ARE AGREED TO.

MR HAUGHTY BANKRUPT (TO BOUNCE).—DINNER AT EIGHT TO-NIGHT, OLD MAN. I HAVE SOME EXTRA GOOD DRY MONOPOLA. YOU WILL COME, I SUPPOSE? BRING SMILER ALONG. YOU CAN HAVE THE CARRIAGE HOME.

MR HUMBLE TART (TO HIS WIFE).—KEEP UP YOUR HEART, LIZA. BETTER DAYS ARE IN STORE FOR US. I INTEND TO FAIL AND MAKE A FRESH START. I'LL ENGAGE BOUNCE. HE'LL PUT ME THROUGH.—THE AUSTRALASIAN.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. SPECIAL ATTENTION TO LADIES' COMFORT. ACCOMMODATION FOR TABLE BOARDERS. CENTRAL SITUATION.

MRS. MATHER, 2 AND 3 PEDDER'S HILL.

Hongkong, July 24, 1895. 1287

THE BLOOD IS THE SOURCE FROM WHICH OUR SYSTEM IS BUILT UP AND FROM WHICH WE DERIVE MOST OF OUR PHYSICAL CAPABILITIES.

IF THE BLOOD IS DISEASED THE BODY IS DISEASED.—REMEMBER THAT THE BLOOD CIRCULATES THROUGH THE ORGANS OF THE BODY—Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Kidneys, Brain. If it is laden with poison, it spreads disease in its course. In cases of Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of any kind the effects are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 6d. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

THE COMPOSER—WHAT QUALIFICATIONS HAVE YOU FOR THE LEADING ROLE IN MY NEW OPERA? THE TENOR APPLICANT (PROUDLY).—WELL, ORDINARILY, I NEVER SING IN THE MORNING. THE DOCTOR HAS AN ANSWER. HE SAYS, "WHEN WE FEEL TIRED IN THE MORNING VERY LIKELY IT IS BECAUSE OF DREAMS THAT WE HAVE FORGOTTEN."

IN OTHER WORDS THERE IS A BODYLY CONDITION WHICH PREVENT A PERSON FROM WORKING BY DAY AT HIS USUAL WORK, BUT OBLIGES HIM TO LABOUR ALL NIGHT UNDER A MENTAL STIMULUS OF WHICH HE KNOWS NOTHING AS TO ITS RESULTING EXHAUSTION.

THESE UNHAPPY WRETCHES, TO BE HONEST, ARE NOT "TIRED" IN THE MORNING, BUT THEY ARE WELL. WHAT AN INFERNAL AND FRIGHTFUL FACT! AND THIS TOO WITHOUT TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THEIR PHYSICAL SUFFERING AT ALL TIMES. "NIGHT," SAID GOLFERIDGE, "IS HELL."

FROM ONE OF THE LETTERS REFERRED TO WE QUOTE WHAT A WOMAN SAYS OF HER DAUGHTER: "SHE WAS WORSE TIRED IN THE MORNING THAN WHEN SHE AWOKE TO GO TO BED. THE REASON OF DREAMS IS THAT SHE HAD TOSSED HER ABOUT AS A SHIP TOSSED IN A TEMPEST. NIGHT WAS HER DAY OF LABOUR."

THE MOTHER'S SIMPLE TALE IS THIS: "IN JUNE, 1890, MY DAUGHTER ANN ELIZABETH BECAME LOW, WEAK, AND FRETFUL, AND COMPLAINED OF PAIN IN THE CHEST AFTER EATING. NEXT HER STOMACH WAS SO IRRITABLE THAT SHE VOMITED ALL THE FOOD SHE TOOK. IT WAS EVIDENT TO HER HEAVE AND STRAIN. FOR THREE DAYS SHE LAY IN BED, UNABLE TO MOVE, EXCEPT TO TAKE A LITTLE COLD WATER AND LIME WATER. LATER, HER FEET AND LEGS BEGAN TO SWELL AND PUFF FROM DROPSY. SHE WAS NOW PALE AS DEATH AND LOOKED AS THOUGH SHE HAD NOT A DROP OF BLOOD IN HER BODY, AND WAS ALWAYS COLD. MONTH AFTER MONTH DRAGGED BY AND SHE GOT WEAKER EVERY DAY. SHE COULD NOT WALK WITHOUT SUPPORT, AND HAD LOST THE PROPER USE OF HER LEGS, AND HER BODY SWELLED TO TWICE ITS NATURAL SIZE, AND MOVED, AND A DOCTOR ATTENDED HER FOR TWO MONTHS, AND ONLY SAID IT WAS NO USE GIVING HER ANY MORE MEDICINE AS IT WOULD DO NO GOOD. IN MAY, 1891, I TOOK HER TO THE DERBYSHIRE INFIRMARY. SHE GOT NO BETTER THERE, AND I THOUGHT I WAS SIMPLY GOING TO LOSE HER. SHE WAS THEN THIRTEEN YEARS OF AGE."

"ONE DAY A LADY (MRS. LIGHTOLLER) CALLED AT MY SHOP, AND SEEING HOW BAD MY DAUGHTER WAS, SPOKE OF A MEDICINE CALLED MOTHER SEIGEL'S CURE,

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN.

THE COMPANY'S S.S. CHALYBRA HAVING ARRIVED FROM THE ABOVE PORTS, CON-

TRACTED AND EASTERN CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA AND TO EUROPE.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, £400.